

DAILY REPORT

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MITI TO URGE AUTOMAKERS TO LIMIT EXPORTS TO U.S.

OW040857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0838 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 (KYODO) -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) will shortly advise Japanese automakers to limit their car exports to the United States in fiscal 1982 to about 1.68 million units, about the same as in fiscal 1981, MITI sources said Thursday.

Rokusuke Tanaka, former minister of international trade and industry, last May issued a statement expressing Japan's agreement to limit car exports to the U.S. over a period of up to three years to help the ailing American auto industry recover. The statement said Japan would hold down its car exports to the U.S. in the first year ending March 31, 1982 -- equivalent to Japan's fiscal 1981 -- to 1.68 million units. In the second year, the statement said, Japan will limit these exports to 1.68 million units plus 16.5 percent of an increase in the American market.

However, in view of the mounting trade friction with the U.S. and the U.S. auto industry suffering from a long slump, the MITI is advising the automakers to hold down their fiscal 1982 exports to the fiscal 1981 level, the sources said.

The sources said the automakers are also inclining to the MITI view. The sources said the MITI would unofficially notify the U.S. at the U.S.-Japan trade group meeting next Tuesday and Wednesday in Tokyo of Japan's car export control policy.

STEEL INDUSTRY OFFICIALS POSTPONE MOSCOW VISIT

OW040511 Tokyo KYODO in English 0441 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 (KYODO) -- Tightened Western economic sanctions against the Soviet Union are making Japanese steelmakers apathetic about sending officials to Moscow for new export deals for now, industry sources said Thursday.

Amid uncertainty about effects of new sanctions imposed recently by Washington and Tokyo, Nippon Steel Corp. and other major Japanese steel companies are putting off a planned dispatch of negotiating officials to Moscow at least until after this month, the sources said. The companies fear negotiations with the Soviets now may antagonize the U.S. and Japanese governments and backfire, they said.

In an apparent reflection of this feeling, the five steel producers are no longer in a mood of opening talks on plate shipments in Moscow early this month as they had planned previously. Instead, the Japanese are now giving serious consideration to a long-overdue dispatch of a group of technical experts to Soviet steel pipe plants to try to see what type of plates are most needed there.

Late last year, the Soviet metals import corporation, Promysrioimport, indicated willingness to increase its purchases of plates from Japan to meet growing demand from domestic pipe plants. The Japanese then responded they would send experts to check on Soviet quality requirements, but no formal Soviet invitation has since been received.

What is also making the Japanese lukewarm toward an early start of talks with the Soviets is a backlog Soviet order they received last October for 400,000 tons of plates, which calls for shipment through next July. The Japanese have ample time to negotiate a new deal before the contract expires.

For the plate shipments, the Japanese provided a supplier's credit. Although such credits are still free from the new Japanese sanctions, the Japanese companies fear their talks with the Soviets on a new financing arrangement may awaken a sleeping lion, the sources said.

PRC TOKYO ENVOY INVITES SAKURACHI TO CHINA

OW030413 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 3 (KYODO) -- China's new Ambassador to Japan Song Zhiguang asked Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi Wednesday to visit China in the autumn together with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, government sources said. Song extended the invitation while on a courtesy call to Sakurachi, the sources said.

Prime Minister Suzuki is scheduled to visit Beijing in the autumn to attend a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of Japanese-Chinese rapprochement.

Sakurachi expressed thanks to the ambassador for China's favorable efforts to help 60 residents of Japanese parentage come to Japan for reunion with their relatives, the sources said. Song, who succeeded Fu Hao as China's envoy to Japan, arrived here on February 24 to assume the Tokyo post.

OFFICIALS PREVIEW VISITS OF EUROPEAN LEADERS

OW040245 Tokyo KYODO in English 0221 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 (KYODO) -- Japan plans to promote mutual understanding and relations with Western Europe through dialogues with European leaders who are scheduled to come to Tokyo from later this month through April, Japanese Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday. Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurachi and other government leaders will have intensive talks with Italian President Sandro Pertini, French President Francois Mitterrand and West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, the sources said.

Major topics will include the Japanese-European trade imbalance currently in Japan's favor, high U.S. interest rates and the so-called "reciprocity" bills in the U.S. Congress, they said. Japan's trade surpluses with the common market, which came to dollar 10.3 billion in 1981, will be a major target of European criticism. The sources denied speculation that Japan and Western Europe may form a joint front against the United States on matters of high interest rates and reciprocity bills.

Prime Minister Suzuki plans to exchange views on world peace and disarmament with Pertini, who is scheduled to arrive on March 9 for a weeklong visit as a state guest, though he has no executive power, the sources said. Pertini will be the first Italian head of state to visit Japan. During his stay, Pertini will visit a monument for atom bomb victims in Hiroshima.

The sources said Japan expects Pertini's visit to help promote understanding between the two countries. In fact, Pertini told Japanese newsmen Monday that he was looking forward to meeting with the general public and young people in Japan.

In early April, West German Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff will visit Japan to attend a Japan-U.S.-Europe trilateral meeting of trade officials. Lambsdorff will meet with Foreign Minister Sakurachi, the sources said.

From France, President Mitterrand will arrive in Tokyo on April 14 for a five-day visit. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will accompany Mitterrand. Prior to Mitterrand's visit, Trade Minister Michel Jobert will come to Japan on March 15 to attend a Japan-France trade meeting here, the sources said.

Suzuki and Mitterrand will exchange views on the international situation chiefly, the sources said. Trade remains an important pending issue between Japan and France, they said. According to Japanese figures, France's trade deficits with Japan trebled in the past three years to dollar 1.04 billion in 1981 from dollar 310 million in 1979.

Earlier this month, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans visited Japan and held a series of meetings with Japanese officials. During his stay from February 27 through March 3, Tindemans expressed concern about high U.S. interest rates and reciprocity bills. Tindemans and Japanese officials agreed on further cooperation between Japan and the Common Market, they noted.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AID GRANTED TO EGYPT

OW031015 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 3 (KYODO) -- Japan has decided to extend two kinds of grant aid totaling up to about yen 514 million to Egypt for its economic development and national welfare programs, and its Rift Valley fever control project, the Foreign Ministry reported Wednesday. Notes on the grant aid were exchanged in Cairo Tuesday between representatives of the Japanese and Egyptian Governments.

Of the two kinds of grant, one of yen 13.775 million will be used to buy goods and services for the economic development and national welfare programs. This aid is in accord with a resolution adopted in March 1978 at a meeting of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) calling for efforts at adjusting the conditions of bilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the many developing countries faced with serious debt repayment problems.

The other grant of up to yen 500 million will be spent on medicine and machinery necessary for a project to stamp out Rift Valley fever, a viral disease carried mainly by the mosquito. The disease, which commonly affects domestic animals such as sheep and cattle, has run loose in Egypt, infecting people as well. It posed a serious health problem in that country in 1977.

SUZUKI AGREES TO OPPOSITION DEMAND ON TAX CUTS

OW040831 Tokyo KYODO in English 0819 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, March 4 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday reversed his earlier stance and reacted positively to an opposition demand for tax cuts totaling yen 1 trillion in fiscal 1982, opposition leaders said. Suzuki told a meeting with the heads of the five opposition parties: "I must view the opposition demand very seriously."

His government and Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) have so far rejected the tax reduction demand, claiming there are no financial resources to do it. The rejection has stalled Diet business.

The opposition leaders present at the meeting with Suzuki in the Diet included Japan Socialist Party (JSP) Chairman Ichio Asukata and Komeito Chairman Yoshikatsu Takeiri. They agreed to accept the prime minister's reply as virtual withdrawal of refusal of the tax cut demand Wednesday by Susumu Nikaido, LDP secretary general.

Following the meeting with Suzuki the opposition parties agreed to resume negotiations among the secretaries general and other executives of the ruling and opposition parties.

CONVOCAION OF MAC MEETING 9 MAR PROPOSED

SK040112 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0105 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Our side of the Military Armistice Commission proposed to the enemy side on 4 March that the 411th meeting be convened on 9 March 1982.

U.S. ACTIONS IN JOINT SECURITY AREA PROTESTED

SK040839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0822 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Kaesong, March 4 (KCNA) -- At a meeting of the security officers of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom today, our side lodged a strong protest against the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and called them to task for rendering the situation strained by committing more vicious provocations and violations against us in blatant violation of the armistice agreement and established order in the Joint Security Area these days.

According to the statement of the security officer of our side, the U.S. imperialists brought more armed personnel than the designated number into the Joint Security Area almost every day in February and introduced a machinegun into the post of their aggression forces northwest of the Panmunjom conference hall on February 15.

On February 25, the enemy committed four cases of provocations, including one in which a puppet army man at an observation post of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces whipped out his revolver and trained it on a man of our side, threatening him to shoot. Such reckless provocations and violations of the U.S. imperialists totalled 34 cases in 20 odd days from February 9 to March 3.

Sternly protesting against the enemy making the situation strained by committing such provocations and violations without interruption, the security officer of our side strongly demanded the enemy side to take responsible measures to prevent such criminal acts. But the enemy side, far from giving responsible assurances of the implementation of our demand, craftily attempted to shift on to us the blame for the tension created in the Joint Security Area.

After sharply refuting the sophism of the enemy, the security officer of our side stressed that the reckless provocations and violations by the security personnel of the enemy side must be unconditionally brought to an end, if the tension is to be removed from the Joint Security Area and the security and order are to be maintained there.

He sternly warned in conclusion that, in case the U.S. imperialists, defying our repeated demand, deliberately rendered the situation strained, persisting in their provocations and violations in the Joint Security Area against us, they would be held wholly responsible for the possible consequences arising from this.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. MILITARY POLICY

SK031530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "War Hysterics of Imperialists for Domination." Noting that a very complicated situation has been created in the international arena for the reckless war moves of the U.S. imperialists, the paper says:

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up the reorganisation of the existing armed forces and improvement of their equipment in their bid to intensify war manoeuvres. The United States set a record scale of military budget for fiscal 1983, nearly 45,000 million dollars more than the previous years, something hardly imaginable in peace time. It involves a criminal plan to accelerate in real earnest the production of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and the production of sophisticated equipment.

The U.S. imperialists increased the strength of the "fast deploying forces" capable of engaging in a war in any area of the world to 200,000 men from 100,000, established an operational command system for quick transportation to Arab gulfs [as received] and the Far East area and are increasing the airlifting capacity.

The most sensitive areas at present are the major bases of resources and military strategic advantages. The U.S. imperialists regard South Korea and other Asian and Pacific regions as main objects of the operation for expanding their domination.

They intend to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely and, using it as a stepping-stone, to establish their domination over the Far East and ignite another war of aggression. Owing to the ceaseless arms buildup and war preparations of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has turned today into a huge powder magazine and a dangerous hotbed of war in the literal sense of the term, and there persists a constant danger of a war breaking out any moment.

The U.S. imperialists scheme to form a new military bloc in the Northeast Asian region by tightening the new military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries and binding the South Korean puppets to it and thereby stepping up the creation of a "U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance."

The Middle East is an important object of the imperialists aggression for its geographical position and rich natural resources. The U.S. warmaniacs are aggravating tension in this region by conducting military actions, directly or through their followers, against some small nations and those countries strong in the anti-U.S. stand.

In Latin America the U.S. imperialists resort to military threats, interference in internal affairs and espionage and sabotage against Cuba, Nicaragua and other progressive countries, and in Africa, they zealously instigate the South African racists to perpetrate unceasing military provocations against the neighbouring countries.

The U.S. imperialists, who have 2,500 military bases and establishments all over in the world and mobilise hundreds of thousands of aggression troops in constant military provocations, conflicts, interference in others internal affairs and espionage and intrigues, are the chief disturber of world peace and security and the first target of the struggle of the world progressive people. The reckless war frenzy of the U.S. imperialists will be brought to an ignominious fiasco by the united efforts of the people advocating independence and the peace-loving forces of the world opposed to aggression and war.

CHON ASSASSINATION PLOT CHARGES DENOUNCED

SK032232 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN March 4 prints a signed commentary titled "Groundless Smear Campaign." The commentary reads in full: These days the South Korean puppets spread all of a sudden a strange rumour that a "case of international assassination plot" against the life of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan occurred in Canada and are frantically launching a vicious anticommunist smear campaign, groundlessly connecting it with us.

When put together, reports circulated by the puppets say that Choe Chung-hwa, an overseas compatriot, in collusion with a few Canadians, plotted to assassinate the traitor Chon Tu-hwan abroad and Choe Chung-hwa received this "directive" during his visit to the DPRK. After rigging up this "case," the puppets published one after another announcement of the "director of the police headquarters," a statement of the "minister of culture and information" and a statement of the "Central Consultative Council for National Unification," doing their level best to make it appear credible to certain degree.

But no one of sober thinking and sound observation will believe the groundless "case." The so-called "case of international assassination plot" brought forward by the puppets is a sheer lie which has no truth at all and a fabrication trumped up in the back room of "Chongwadae."

As for terrorist assassination of an individual person, it has nothing to do with our policy. Originally, we who hold that the popular masses are the master of everything and decide everything do not welcome any terrorist act against an individual person but consistently oppose it. To be frank, it is the South Korean puppets themselves stooping to any infamy in suppressing the popular masses and removing their political adversaries for their power who make a practice of committing terrorist acts and perpetrate such acts without batting even an eyelid. If there is anyone who attempted on the life of Chon Tu-hwan, he must be within the ruling circles of South Korea as was the case with the assassination of the former dictator.

Canadians who were reported to be arrested by the Canadian authorities as "prime movers" in the "case of international assassination plot" said that they had never attempted it and the Canadian police announced that the "case" has nothing to do with us. As for Choe Chung-hwa, he visited the homeland once in 1980, together with more than ten Taekwondo instructors, for an exhibition performance of Taekwondo and has no connection with us.

This is the fact. Therefore, foreign press reports said that we have no connection with the "case" and the South Korean puppets themselves could not produce any proof to convince the world people but are merely repeating guess and supposition. Facts clearly show that the "case of international assassination plot" noisily clamoured about by the puppets is one more preposterous and ridiculous anticommunist burlesque. It is not hard to gather why the South Korean fascists are kicking up dust by investing such a groundless lie.

Today the military fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique is shaking to its very foundation in South Korea. As is seen in the declaration made public recently by the students of the Seoul University, the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese flunkeyist treacherous policy and brutal fascist terror rule of the military fascists have given rise to ever more vehement indignation and resistance among the South Korean people and students. Now the shout "tear off murderer Chon Tu-hwan!" is ringing out from among the South Korean people and overseas compatriots and the tide of the antidictatorship, anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle is rising with each passing day. All this is striking the puppets with irrepressible uneasiness and fear. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan cannot sleep in peace even in South Korea but is hiding himself like a homeless cat, not knowing when he would be meted out retaliation for the crimes he has committed against the nation.

Further, the policy of our party and the Government of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification and the active support of the world's peace-loving people to the righteous struggle of our people for its realisation are driving the South Korean puppets further to bay. The convocation of a 100-men joint conference proposed recently by the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland as a national salvation step for breaking through the deadlock in the way of reunification is enjoying the warm welcome and active support of the compatriots at home and abroad and arousing deep sympathy in foreign countries. On the contrary, the so-called "proposal" brought forward by the South Korean fascist clique was cold-shouldered in face of our just proposal and the puppets' treacherous and splittist manoeuvres are becoming an object of ever more vehement denunciation and rejection by home and foreign public opinion.

This is why the puppets rigged up a false case to wave off the spearhead of resentment and resistance of the people directed against them by misleading public opinion and tone down the discontent of the people and, at the same time, incite North-South confrontation and step up the "two Koreas" plot. The puppets also cooked up such a shocking case in a foolish attempt to block the great influence of our patriotic stand and just national salvation proposal for reunification upon the compatriots overseas and conceal their splittist and treacherous nature.

The Chon Tu-hwan group is these days viciously trying to prevent the ever growing desire of the compatriots overseas to visit the homeland. The puppets intimidate and blackmail overseas compatriots intending to visit the DPRK and persecute those who have visited the homeland and their families, by issuing "orders," "warning talks" and "instructions" in succession and have gone so far as to hatch a plot to kill overseas personages active for reunification. They threw behind bars without hesitation Hong Song-kil, a Korean resident in the United States, who went to South Korea to see his relatives, on groundless charges of being a "spy" for the mere reason that he had visited the DPRK.

The fabrication of the "case of international assassination plot" by the Chon Tu-hwan group is the last resort aimed to put down the ever-growing desire of the compatriots overseas for alliance with communism and for reunification and their mounting movement against dictatorship and for democracy, prevent them from visiting the DPRK and deliver itself from the miserable position it has landed itself in due to the further isolation from and rejection by the compatriots.

The groundless slander the South Korean puppets are hurling at us, clamouring about the "directives of the North," "offer of funds" and "connection with underground terrorist forces," is a third-rate drama to impair the ever rising international prestige of our republic and becloud our image among the world people. In this way the puppets try to cover up their dirty colours as murderers and fascist terrorists and lay the blame at others' door. But, by this means they can never fool people or shirk the responsibility for their crimes.

The "case of the Chongpan printing house" in 1946 and the cases in which the traitor Pak Chong-hui attempted to inflict baseless crimes upon Kim Tae-chung, other democratic figures and overseas personages all proved to be fabrications to bring their murderous nature into bolder relief. It was widely known to the world that the so-called "August 15 shooting case" in 1974 was a drama produced and performed by the puppets themselves.

Even if the traitor Chon Tu-hwan rigs up one hundred more "cases," he cannot shirk public denunciation and curse for his Kwangju massacre and shuddering bloodbath of fellow countrymen.

No matter how hard the puppet clique may try, the international position of our republic will rise higher and the movement of overseas compatriots for democracy and national reunification will continue to make vigorous advance.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique must give up its foolish attempt to maintain its dirty power by suppressing even overseas compatriots, not content with fascist suppression in South Korea, and apologize to the South Korean people and the whole nation for its antinational crimes and step down from "power." The further it goes against the desire of the nation, the earlier its destruction will come.

NODONG SINMUN HITS SOUTH KOREAN AMNESTY MEASURE

SK040436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- The announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique on March 2 that the life imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung shall be "commuted" to "20 years in prison" by an "amnesty" is a vicious criminal act challenging once again the public opinion at home and abroad demanding his acquittal and another tricky political drama for evading the heavy pressure from within and without and burying the Kim Tae-chung issue in oblivion, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

A signed commentary of the paper captioned "Hypocritical Amnesty for Flouting Public Opinion" says: Though the Chon Tu-hwan group proclaimed what it calls "amnesty" for "commuting" the penalties and sanctions imposed on persons now in prison or subjected to persecution under fascist laws, it refuses to release the political prisoners thrown behind bars under the notorious "national security law" and keeps in custody democrats and patriots who should have been released, under the pretext that they do not show "signs of repentance."

Referring to the announcement of the Chon Tu-hwan group on the "commutation" of the life imprisonment of Kim Tae-chung by the "amnesty," the commentary says: Kim Tae-chung, by nature, is not a criminal to be made an object of such buffoonery as "commutation" or someone's "mercy." The Chon Tu-hwan group committed the brigandish outrage of penalising Kim Tae-chung, a patriotic-minded democrat, on the charge of "plot of rebellion" by abusing power and is now framing intrigues to destroy him in prison, raising quite a noise over a hypocritical "commutation," thus standing naked once again as a human-butcher bereft of the last shred of reason and conscience.

The "amnesty" advertised by the Chon Tu-hwan group is, after all, a product of a political plot to bridge over the ever deepening crisis of the colonial fascist rule in South Korea and put fresh muscles into the military fascist dictatorship: It is nothing but a clumsy farce for whitewashing its suppression of human rights and concealing its hideous nature as the truculent murderer and fascist tyrant.

It must be noted that this drama was staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan on the "first anniversary of his inauguration." It was a cheap claptrap tactics for raising the price of his dirty body, delivering himself out of isolation by winning over the popular sentiments and staying in power.

The illegal penalty on Kim Tae-chung must be unconditionally revoked and he be immediately rescued from prison where his life is at stake. The Chon Tu-hwan group must revoke the illegal penalties imposed on Kim Tae-chung and other democrats and patriots and promptly acquit them and step down from power as demanded by the people.

Even though the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique keep Kim Tae-chung and other democrats in prison, they cannot dampen the desire of the popular masses for democracy and reunification; this will only rouse a fiercer struggle against fascism and for democracy to hasten their own doom.

COVERAGE OF PAK SONG-CHOL VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

Speaks at Banquet

SK032258 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Speech by DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol at 27 February banquet in Salisbury hosted by Zimbabwean Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today we are greatly moved by the warm welcome and sincere hospitality you have accorded us. Your sincerity and friendliness are in evidence.

The peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe have maintained firm relations with each other on the road of struggle to achieve the lofty ideas of independence, sovereignty and nonalignment. The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries entered the road of development and growth in accordance with a new milestone marked at the historic meeting in Pyongyang in October 1980 between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the esteemed Prime Minister Comrade Robert G. Mugabe. We are satisfied that the friendly relations between the two countries have developed with each passing day.

Resolutely smashing the subversive maneuvers of enemies at home and abroad, the Zimbabwean people are vigorously struggling to develop a self-reliant national economy and national culture and build a progressive society in the aftermath of war. The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes the fraternal Zimbabwean people have attained in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life.

The Korean people sincerely wish the fraternal Zimbabwean people great success in the struggle to firmly defend the revolutionary gains, building a prosperous and powerful Zimbabwe and achieving the complete liberation of Africa, firmly uniting around Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

A new proposal to reunify the fatherland by founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK], leaving the ideologies and systems in the North and South as they are, which was set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth KWP Congress, is fully supported and ardently welcomed by the world's people and displays its great vitality with each passing day. The Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the fatherland is as arduous as ever. With the positive support of the world's peace-loving peoples, including the Zimbabwean people, the Korean people will certainly achieve the historic cause of national reunification by founding the DCRK.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I extend deep thanks to the esteemed Comrade Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe and the government and the fraternal people of Zimbabwe for their support and encouragement to our people in the just struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from the South Korea, frustrating the two Koreas policy of splittists at home and abroad and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Along with the world's peace-loving people and the people of the nonaligned countries, including the Zimbabwean people, the Korean people will vigorously struggle to build a new, independent and prosperous world free of domination and subordination.

Meets Prime Minister Mugabe

SK032300 Pyongyang KNCA in English 2203 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KNCA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, called on Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe on March 1, according to a report.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the prime minister.

The prime minister expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his warmest greetings to the great leader.

The prime minister extended full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Zimbabwe and Korea.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy and DPRK Ambassador to Zimbabwe Yi Won-kuk and Deputy Prime Minister Simon Muzenda, the permanent secretary of the Foreign Ministry and other personages concerned of Zimbabwe.

HO TAM CONCLUDES VISIT TO UPPER VOLTA 1 MAR

SK032309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 4 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam left Ouagadougou on March 1 after concluding his visit to Upper Volta as a special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

He was farewelled at the airport by the minister of rural development and other personages concerned of Upper Volta. The ambassador and officials of the DPRK Embassy and foreign diplomatic envoys in Ouagadougou also saw him off at the airport.

During his stay in Upper Volta, the special envoy of the great leader met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere respectively with the minister of national education and culture and the secretary of state for rural development and inspected the irrigated area of Loubila.

KWP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 22 FEB - 1 MAR

SK032304 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, March 2 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea headed by its Vice-Director Kil Chae-kyong, alternate member of the Central Committee of the KWP, visited the Soviet Union from February 22 to March 1.

During its visit, talks were held between the delegation of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its Deputy Director M.N. Sviridov. Present there was Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong.

The talks discussed the problem of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and countries and international problems of common concern.

K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on February 25 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation.

The delegation also met with O.B. Rakhmanin, first deputy director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

During its stay in the Soviet Union, the delegation toured Riga of Latvia and Minsk of Belorussia.

POLICE INVESTIGATE SUSPECT IN ASSASSINATION PLOT

SK040322 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean police is investigating a Korean-born Canadian citizen, who is one of the suspects of the aborted attempt on the life of President Chon Tu-hwan, An Ung-mo, director of the National Police Headquarters announced Thursday.

The suspect was identified as Mun Chi-sik, 34, an owner of a grocery store in Toronto. He was arrested here last September. The exact charges against Mun were not made known.

An said that a probe was continuing, in collaboration with Canadian police and other foreign agencies concerned, and that a detailed announcement would be made as soon as the investigation is completed. He said the probe was expected to make great progress when Canadian investigators arrive here this month to join Korean police.

Mun, a college dropout in Seoul, is said to have set off an explosion in a restaurant in Toronto in January 1980 to get insurance money.

MINISTER VIEWS ASSASSINATION PLOT, OTHER ISSUES

SK040136 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 4 (YONHAP) -- Foreign Minister No Sin-yong said Wednesday that the South Korean Government has been cooperating closely with the Canadian authorities since the start last September of the latter's investigation of the plot to assassinate Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

Appearing before the National Assembly plenary session, No disclosed that the Korean Government had been notified on Feb. 24 of the outcome of the Canadian police investigation, and that the government conveyed its thanks through the charge d'affaires of the Canadian Embassy in Seoul on Feb. 27, while expressing the hope for a thorough roundup of the suspects who are still at large.

To that end, No said, his ministry has instructed the Korean Embassy in Ottawa and the Consulate General in Toronto to maintain close cooperation with the Canadian authorities, and directed the other Korean diplomatic missions abroad to reinforce their vigilance against possible North Korean attempts to engage South Korean expatriates to carry out their plots. He said South Korea would join pertinent international treaties to provide against similar cases.

On South Korea's continuing negotiations with Japan for Japanese Government loans, the minister said that Japan and South Korea had agreed to hold a foreign ministers' meeting as soon as the circumstances on both sides permit, and that the Seoul government would seek a satisfactory solution to the outstanding issue at the ministers' meeting.

On French-South Korean relations, No, who recently made an official visit to Paris, said that the Socialist government in France has made it clear that it would seek expanded cooperation with South Korea, and that there is "no change whatsoever" in Paris's Korea policy. He added, however, that "no dates have been set at this stage for the Korean head of state's trip abroad."

In a separate testimony before the assembly, Unification Minister Son Chae-sik declared that South Korea would be fully prepared to cope with whatever response North Korea may have to Seoul's proposals for an inter-Korean dialogue, and added, "even if North Korea accepts some of our 20 inter-Korean pilot projects on a selective basis, we would be willing to talk with them anytime and anywhere." Son was referring to 20 projects, including the construction of a road linking the capitals of the two Koreas, which he proposed on Feb. 1 as a means of "easing tension" on the Korean Peninsula.

MAJOR PARTIES WELCOME GOVERNMENT'S AMNESTY

SK030048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Major political parties, welcoming the government's amnesty, yesterday commented that it will serve as an occasion to further enhance the atmosphere of national reconciliation.

Rep. Pong Tu-wan, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], said the government's action is meaningful in that it will provide those who "committed errors in the old era" with an opportunity to participate in the national development projects. He said the government's step this time will contribute positively to political stability and national development.

Rep. Kim Chin-pae, spokesman for the first minority Democratic Korea Party [DKP], said his party welcomes the government's amnesty as it is "a proper measure to do away with political feuds in the old days."

'POLITICAL OUTCASTS' NOT TO BE REINSTATED SOON

SK030104 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun made it clear yesterday that political outcasts would not be reinstated in the near future, saying that a hasty removal of the political ostracism was feared to disturb the maturing clean political climate. Answering questions by lawmakers in a plenary session of the National Assembly, he said, "I believe that the people wish to see new era politics taking root early, not the revival of the old pattern."

However, he indicated that the removal of the political ban would be possible at any time for those who showed sincere repentance, even though it was a matter of high political determination by the president. He also said, "The former politicians whose activities have been prohibited must bear moral and political responsibility for the irregularities and injustice of the bygone days."

As to the minority parties' demand for early implementation of the local autonomy system, the premier revealed that it was hard for the government to put it into practice at an early date because the administration was required at this time to solve the pressing problems related to economy and security.

"The present political situation evidently does not require suppression and abuse of power as a result of various measures the government has taken in all fields for national reconciliation in the past year," he said.

Pointing out that the lifting of the 36-year-old curfew had brought about affirmative outcomes, he said that the government would push ahead with its policy for opening and self-regulation.

Defense Minister Chu Yong-pok testified before the house sitting that the government had neither developed nuclear arms, nor considered it at the present time. "The government judges that depending on the nuclear umbrella of the United States is more advantageous for the country than possessing it," he said.

PHNOM PENH: SIHANOUK STATEMENTS SHOW STAND ON PRC

BK040422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "What Did Sihanouk Tell Himself?"]

[Text] A 23 February AFP report from Bangkok on 23 February on Sihanouk's statement to newsmen in Beijing said that recently the Chinese provided a quantity of light weapons to his forces. He also revealed that these arms were provided to him a long time ago.
[sentence as heard]

On the other hand, during his recent stay in Beijing, Sihanouk talked so much about his relations with China that we should make note of some of his statements. On the night of 21 January, the BBC broadcast an interview with Sihanouk in Beijing, in which he said that the Beijing Chinese are his best friends and he will do all the work that the Chinese desire. (?The FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW) of 29 January published an article which excerpted Sihanouk's assertion that he is determined that from now on he will develop better relations with the Beijing Chinese. The same magazine added that the Chinese vice premier gave assurances of continued assistance and support for Sihanouk. At the same time, Sihanouk reiterated that the Kampuchean situation cannot be solved peacefully and, on the contrary, it must be solved by war.

During his meetings with Khieu Samphan in Beijing, in order to reconcile with each other to form a loose coalition government, Sihanouk clearly told everybody about his relations with the Khmer Rouge. According to ANSA, on 23 February Sihanouk said that there are no major differences between him and the Khmer Rouge, who are murderers.

Through these above-mentioned statements, each of us can clearly analyze and find out what type of person Sihanouk is.

KAMPUCHEA HAILS PRK-SRV-LPDR SOLIDARITY

BK031312 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 2 Mar 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos Militant Solidarity is the Factor Determining All Our Victories" -- date not given]

[Text] In the face of the increasingly dangerous collusion between the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists, a number of ASEAN countries and other international reactionaries aimed at opposing the revolution of the three Indochinese peoples, the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity has become an objectively necessary factor determining all our victories in the cause of the revolution, and a vital factor for the three nations of Indochina. Our enemies certainly recognize the great strength of this militant alliance which has been an effective weapon in defeating the colonialists, imperialists, neo-imperialists, expansionists, hegemonists and the genocidal clique. For this reason, they have always implemented the divide-and-rule tactic.

In the past they resorted to such schemes as interfering in the internal affairs of our countries, committing subversive acts, sowing distrust among us and aiming at undermining the strategic Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity, thus attempting to weaken the three countries' revolutionary forces so as to facilitate their return to oppress and colonize our nations once again.

Nevertheless, the fraternal peoples of our three countries have been well aware of their discipline and cruel nature. They have closely cooperated with each other and, shoulder to shoulder, have fought tirelessly to preserve the traditional militant solidarity of the three nations despite the fact that the feudalists, capitalists and genocidal gang had already managed to temporarily upset it. More than ever, this militant solidarity has been steadily strengthened and developed. Our peoples in the three countries have maintained close cooperation with each other for a lofty common goal: independence, freedom, social progress, peaceful coexistence and cooperation with other countries in Southeast Asia.

As irrefutable proof of this, the fifth conference of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers held from 16 to 17 February in Vientiane reflected the strength of the bonds of militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among our three nations. Though our three countries are facing many difficulties caused by the war and hostile acts of the Chinese expansionists, U.S. imperialists and local and foreign reactionaries, the situation in our three countries continues to develop and improve.

In sum, our peoples in the three countries have cooperated with each other in checking all of the subversive acts, perfidious maneuvers and hostilities of the enemies in an effective and timely manner, repeatedly causing stinging and ignominious failures to their dark designs and relentless attempt to weaken Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos so as to reverse the situation in Indochina.

The regular and successive conferences held by the three foreign ministers to discuss problems of common interest have certainly contributed to further strengthening their militant solidarity, cooperation and complete unanimity of views and to actively promoting the cause of national defense and construction. In particular, the well-synchronized diplomatic activities of our three countries in foreign policy have developed steadily and with a great success and have actively contributed to safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The latest conference, which discussed and agreed on the preparatory work for the first summit conference of the three Indochinese countries to take place in 1982, more clearly reflected the strengthening and broadening of the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and all-round continuous cooperation among the three fraternal countries. The conference also highly valued the all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries and the world's socialist community with the Soviet Union as the bastion.

In particular, the conference exchanged views on the development of the Nonaligned Movement in order to increase cooperation among the three Indochinese countries with the aim of actively contributing to the success of the seventh summit conference of the nonaligned countries to be held in Baghdad. We intend to contribute actively to the safeguarding of the lofty objectives of the Nonaligned Movement which plays an important role in the common struggle for peace and national independence against imperialism, colonialism and the reactionary acts of exploitation to preserve and maintain peace and a new international economic order.

Strong with their tradition of solidarity in common struggle, of sharing weal and woe with each other and of helping each other, the three fraternal peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos pledge to carry on this tradition of precious militant solidarity and to preserve it forever in order to oppose the enemy of all stripes coming from whatever direction, strongly defending the national independence, democracy, social progress, sovereignty and territorial integrity for a peaceful, stable and cooperative Southeast Asia contributing to the defense of world peace and stability.

HENG SAMRIN THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU031148 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], has sent the following message to Erich Honecker, Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman:

Dear Comrade Chairman:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the government and the people of Kampuchea, I cordially thank you and through you the SED Central Committee, the government and the people of the friendly GDR for the friendly congratulations on the national holiday of the PRK.

The Kampuchean people celebrated the anniversary of this victory with pleasure and enthusiasm, a victory which has led to the encouragement of economic and social changes for the benefit and happiness of the entire Kampuchean people.

Allow me to take this opportunity to cordially thank you for the support and assistance which the GDR has always granted to our people in the reconstruction, in the national defense and in their struggle against the interventions and maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists, the American imperialists and other reactionary forces.

I am convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples will further strengthen and deepen with every passing day.

May the new year bring you good health, new and excellent successes for the happiness and the benefit of the GDR people and for the construction of developed socialism in the GDR.

BOU THANG SENDS GDR ARMY ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

BK030410 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the German People's Army, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, sent a greetings message to Comrade Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Politburo and GDR minister for national defense. The message reads:

Dear respected Comrade Minister:

On the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the German People's Army on 1 March, on behalf of cadres and male and female combatants of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF], I would like to express my joy at sincerely and warmly celebrating this event. Under the correct leadership of the SED, and with wholehearted assistance of the Soviet party and army, the German People's Army has developed increasingly. During 26 years of training, this army has become a strong and modern army actively contributing to the defense of security and the preservation of peace in Europe and in the world. Concurrently, it ardently contributes to the defense of Marxism-Leninism.

In the past, as at present, the German People's Army has assisted and supported the Kampuchean people and the KPRAF -- morally and materially -- in the cause of the defense of their territorial integrity facing the Beijing Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' threat. The Kampuchean people and the KPRAF would like to deeply thank the German People's Army for its valuable assistance and its spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity.

On this occasion, we would like to wish you and through you to cadres and combatants of the German People's Army for the best of health, energy and for more and greater victories. May the friendly ties and cooperation between our peoples and armies be strengthened and developed forever for the interest of our nations and peoples in order to serve the cause of peace and social development. Would you please accept my sincere and high salutations.

HUN SEN DISCUSSES REFUGEES WITH UNHCR OFFICIAL

BK031130 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 25 February, Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, met with Zia Rizvi, UNHCR coordinator for Southeast Asia, and reaffirmed to him the PRK Government's position on the question of Kampuchean refugees in Thailand.

In connection with this question, the comrade disclosed that it was necessary that prior discussions between the two sides should be held before any convention could be signed with the UNHCR which might play the role of a mediator in this question.

On the same occasion, Comrade Hen Sen stressed the correct good will permeated with a sense of humanitarianism of the PRK Government in agreeing to accept the return of orphans without imposing any condition on the Thai side. However, he said, so far the authorities have continued to pursue an inhuman policy, causing a prolonged tension in the refugee question as well as in the Kampuchean-Thai border question.

In his reply, Zia Rizvi stated that he would make efforts to create facilities in this question and to increase cooperation with the Kampuchean Government.

BOU THANG THANKS CSSR, HUNGARY FOR MESSAGES

Note to CSSR's Dzur

BK040331 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Here is Comrade Bou Thang's message to Comrade General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, thanking him for his greetings on the occasion of his appointment as PRK minister of national defense. The message reads:

Dear beloved Comrade Minister:

I would like to deeply and sincerely thank you for your greetings on the occasion of my appointment as PRK minister of national defense. I would like to express my confidence and hope that the friendly ties, fraternity and solidarity between our two peoples and armies will strengthen and develop steadily in the cause of serving the sole interest of our peoples -- peace and socialism.

On this occasion, I would like to wish you the best of health and energy and more and greater victories in your duty of defending and constructing your splendid socialist fatherland, thereby contributing to the defense of world peace. Please accept my most sincere regards.

Note to Hungary's Czinege

BK010330 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Here is a message from Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, addressed to Comrade Czinege, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Dear beloved Comrade Minister:

We received your greetings message of 12 February 1982 on the occasion of my election as minister of national defense of the PRK. On this occasion, we would like to express our deep thanks to you and wish you the best of health, prosperity and more and greater successes in fulfilling your noble duty in defending and building your socialist fatherland, making it stronger in order to contribute to safeguarding peace and security in the world.

Please accept our most sincere regards.

KHIEU SAMPHAN RETURNS AFTER BEIJING VISIT

BK040206 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
3 Mar 82

[Text] Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation have arrived in the fatherland after successfully fulfilling their mission to hold talks with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on rallying all Kampuchean national forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to pay a friendly visit to the PRC.

When leaving Beijing, the prime minister and his delegation were seen off at the airport by Han Nianlong, Chinese vice foreign minister; Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and many officials of the responsible sections; In Tam and Prince Norodom Chakrapong, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's representatives. Pich Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the PRC, and employees of the embassy also went to see off the prime minister and our Democratic Kampuchean delegation.

26 Feb Interview in Beijing

For a Beijing report in Cambodian on a 26 February interview conducted in Beijing between Khieu Samphan and Beijing radio correspondents and Chinese journalists, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 1 March China DAILY REPORT.

VODK SUPPORTS UN RESOLUTIONS ON SRV, ELECTIONS

BK020352 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
27 Feb 82

[Text] In order to implement the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies, which demand a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and that the Kampuchean people be allowed to determine their own destiny without external interference by holding free elections under UN supervision, Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, appointed Rafiuddin Ahmad, UN deputy secretary general in charge of humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia, as his special envoy to visit and examine the real situation in Southeast Asia.

This week Rafiuddin Ahmad is visiting ASEAN countries. On 25 February, after holding talks with Rafiuddin Ahmad in Bangkok, Thai Vice Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, stated that the special envoy of the UN secretary general assured Thailand that he will make every effort for a concrete implementation of the UN General Assembly's resolutions which demand a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean nation and people fully support the UN secretary general's efforts to implement the UN General Assemblies' resolutions by forcing the Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressive troops from Kampuchea in order to put an end to the Kampuchean people's sufferings as quickly as possible and to restore peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

VOFA LINKS VIENTIANE PROPOSAL TO BORDER INCIDENTS

BK031213 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Unattributed Commentary: "Orchestration Along the Thai-Kampuchean Border"]

[Text] It is much easier to understand now why there had been a spate of incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border in the last 3-4 weeks. First, there was the Vietnamese military aircraft which flew along the border dropping what later turned out to be powder with poisonous contents in order to poison the water holes, wells and canals. Thai authorities had to warn Thai villagers and to rush in fresh water to those affected. Then, there were other incidents involving Vietnamese military aircraft -- one resulting in the crash landing of the Antonov-26 in Thai territory over 50 km from the border, and the other, a Vietnamese aircraft which dropped yellowish substance 9 km deep into Thailand. Then there was the intrusion of 300 Vietnamese troops into Thailand, resulting in five border patrol police troops being killed and, as a background to all this, numerous shellings into Thailand resulting in loss of lives and damage to property.

At first it was thought that these incidents were not connected, each one being taken in the context that they happened. But then came the so-called Vientiane meeting of the three Indochinese foreign ministers and the communique proposing a demilitarized zone to create stability along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and everything fell into place.

Before proposing a demilitarized zone, would you not first create a lot of military incidents showing how tense the situation was, and therefore the necessity for a demilitarized zone? After so many incidents where Thai officials and civilians were being killed, should not the Thai Government accept such a positive proposal to stabilize the border area? This was the impression which Vietnam wanted to create to the world by instigating and orchestrating the spate of incidents before the announcement of its proposal in the communique. It was an attempt to show how reasonable and fair Vietnam was supposed to be. Unfortunately for Vietnam, there were few takers and this attempt at a fast sale was quickly exposed.

It was obvious that the Vietnamese proposal did not direct itself at solving the root cause affecting the peace and stability of Southeast Asia, which is Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea and which has caused international tensions with far-reaching repercussions well beyond the region.

Vietnam has also declared that it has to maintain troops in Kampuchea because of the Chinese threat and it would not withdraw its troops until the Chinese threat ceased. Given this, Vietnam's call for a settlement with Thailand, which is not a party to the conflict but nevertheless suffers great loss and damage from the Vietnamese action in Kampuchea, is clearly misdirected and not relevant.

A similar Vietnamese proposal for the establishment of such a demilitarized zone was considered in detail during the 35th session of the UN General Assembly in 1980 and was totally rejected by the General Assembly.

These are some of the reasons why the Vietnamese proposal in the Vientiane communique cannot be accepted, because the Vietnamese proposal is not directed at the heart of the problem and therefore would not return real peace and stability to Southeast Asia. The Vietnamese proposal is not reasonable and is only a ploy, and no amount of orchestration of incidents along the Thai-Kampuchean border can change this.

MORE SPRAYING NEAR BORDER IN FEBRUARY REPORTED

BK270850 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Captain Ophat Chamratsi of the Royal Thai Navy and deputy secretary general of the Chanthaburi-Trat border security command has reported that on 25 February at about 0700 an airplane of unidentified nationality flying at a very high altitude sprayed a yellowish substance on the areas of Khao Sam Ngam and Khao Tabat, at border marker No 69, in Bo Rai District, Trat Province. On 26 February at 0800 the spraying of a yellowish substance was again reported on populated area of Chong Mun Bat, Ro Rai District, Trat Province.

The border patrol police and soldiers have collected samples of the substance on leaves, grass and stones and have sent them to the medical science department for tests. Pending the results of the investigation in order to know whether the yellowish substance is poisonous and what it is, the military authorities have already advised the people to stay as far away as possible from the areas where they see such yellowish substances being sprayed and to notify the authorities immediately.

INTERIOR MINISTRY TO CLOSE LAO REFUGEE CAMP

BK270742 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] The Nong Khai refugee holding center in the northeast will be closed by 25 June. Under Secretary of State for Interior Phisan Mulasatsathon says that the decision to close the Nong Khai camp is in line with the Interior Ministry's policy to have only three refugee holding centers under its supervision -- one each refugee camp will accommodate Laotian, Kampuchean and Vietnamese. The Nong Khai camp now holds between 6,000 to 8,000 Laotian refugees. These refugees will be transferred to a holding center in Pak Chom District, Loei Province, after the Nong Khai camp is closed.

FARMERS TO BUY FERTILIZER FROM USSR, ROMANIA

BK250725 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The farmers welfare fund committee has agreed to lend 400 million baht to the marketing organization for farmers for buying 80,000 tons of fertilizers from Russia and Romania. Out of the total loan amount about 260 million baht will go in the exchange of 50,000 tons of Russian fertilizers for 100,000 tons of Thai maize and the rest will be used in the exchange of 30,000 tons of Romanian fertilizers for 60,000 tons of Thai maize. Thailand will ship out the maize to Romania next month, and the remaining 170,000 tons of maize Thailand has previously agreed to send to that country will be replaced by other commodities such as rice, groundnuts and pork. The undersecretary of state for agriculture says that the exchanges of these commodities are good to the opening of a new market for Thai products since Romania has never bought anything from Thailand before.

OPERATION AGAINST CAMP 508 STRONGHOLD COMPLETED

BK030913 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1530 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Col Thammarak Itsarangkun Na Ayutthaya, head of the 4th Army Region Information Division, reported that Tai Rom Yen 9 operation against the Camp 508 terrorist stronghold in Ban Chong Chang, Surat Thani Province, has already been completed. The government forces have taken full control of the camp and are now searching for satellite camps. The commander of the 4th Army Region has already inspected the seized camps and preparations are being made to allow newsmen access to the area.

According to the head of the 4th Army Region Information Division, the authorities have learned from seized documents that the terrorists were supported by several local sympathisers who are businessmen in Surat Thani Province. Those people, and a major drugstore, have benefited from cooperation with the terrorists. The 4th Army Region have warned those people to stop their practices and become good citizens.

SIAM RAT DISCUSSES MILITARY'S ROLE IN POLITICS

BK040832 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Country's Situation"]

[Text] According to the statement by the House Commission for Military Affairs -- which has reflected the commission's concern over the frequent meetings of military personnel, particularly senior officers at the commander levels -- it is feared among political circles that the situation might be detrimental to the democratic system.

We have noticed that the matter has been extensively discussed among politicians, who fear that such developments could become an obstacle to the general elections, which will be held in over a year.

However, we believe that it is unlikely that the military would resort to any action for any purpose during this period, because Thailand will officially celebrate the Rattanakosin bicentennial this April. The grand celebration should dispel fear of any military incident. All Thai citizens, including military, police, politicians, and business people have been informed and understand that the celebration is a state affair in which everyone must joyfully participate.

We believe that the frequent meetings of senior military officers have been arranged for the discussion of the problems now facing the country, such as the unstable situation along the border areas, that are the direct responsibility of the military to find solutions for.

Moreover, it is now obvious that the military has opened up a big suppression drive against the communist insurgents and conducted operations against their strongholds in many areas, which have resulted in heavy casualties on both sides. The Thai people are satisfied with the outcome of this new offensive.

Therefore, we wish to appeal to the people to have confidence in the country's political situation and dispel any fear of any untoward incident for the sake of the celebration of the Rattanakosin bicentennial we have been waiting for.

BRIEFS

IMPORT SURCHARGE -- In a major move to promote exports, the government yesterday announced a 0.5 percent import surcharge on all imports except for infant milk and petroleum products in order to set up a special fund to promote exports. The surcharge was announced by Commerce Minister Sqd Ldr Punmi Punnasi and became effective yesterday. The government is expected to collect about 1,000 million baht from this surcharge for use in setting up a special fund to promote the country's ambitious export programmes this year. The fund will be administered by the Export Development Committee under the chairmanship of Minister Punmi, the source said. The Ministry of Commerce has set an export target of some 182,000 million baht this year, an increase of about 19 percent from last year's target of 153,000 million baht. [Bangkok POST in English 24 Feb 82 p 21 BK]

HANOI REPORTS 'FAILURE' OF KHMER COALITION TALKS

BK031510 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] According to foreign sources, the genocidal Khieu Samphan, a representative of the Khmer Rouge bandit remnants, left Beijing on 1 March, dashing the hopes for a so-called tripartite summit meeting in Beijing on the coalition government farce, an attempt to rally the reactionary bandits against the Kampuchean people.

The Chinese authorities had intended to stage this farce right in Beijing so that they might use direct pressure as the host to force the three lackey groups to sit down to settle their disputes and thus conceal the face of the genocidal Khmer Rouge. Only Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk, however, went to Beijing for the meeting. Despite the fact that Beijing had told them to do their best to invite Son Sann, the latter, who is living in exile in Western Europe, still refused to come and continued to affirm that he would not attend a tripartite meeting.

According to opinion in foreign countries, the fact that Khieu Samphan finally had to leave Beijing empty-handed marks the failure of China's initiative to form a tripartite alliance of the reactionaries to oppose the Kampuchean people's revival.

FURTHER HANOI COMMENT ON SHANGHAI COMMUNIQUE

OW031659 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Commentary by Dao Nguyen: "Did Both of Them Forget?"]

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the joint Shanghai communique, which took place on 28 February 1972, when former U.S. President Nixon personally came to Shanghai to sign the devilish Uncle Sam-modern Great Han expansionist alliance, Zhongnanhai and White House leaders have exchanged congratulatory letters.

In his letter, Premier Zhao Ziyang, on behalf of the followers of the Great Han expansionism in Zhongnanhai, said the joint Shanghai communique is a historic document whose existence has helped both sides to preserve peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

The letter of President Reagan, sent from the White House, plays the same tune. It says: The joint Shanghai communique is a landmark for the promotion of peace in the Asia and Pacific region and in other parts of the world.

In their letters, they also described, in very concrete terms, how, over the past 10 years, the United States and China have closely cooperated in economic and political fields and expressed the hope that, in the future, both sides will become close friends in the interests of the Chinese and American peoples.

Their letters sound very nice indeed. However, if we review the actual PRC-U.S. relations over the past 10 years, we find that something is missing in their letters. Let us quote here just some events that they omitted and that the whole world is well aware of: Following the signing of the joint Shanghai communique, China gave the green light for the U.S. imperialists to freely invade Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries and China later replaced the defeated Americans in directly annihilating the Kampuchean people, invading Vietnam and creating disturbances in Laos.

Even now, after both of them have suffered defeats in Indochina, China and the United States are stubbornly seeking ways to oppose the Indochinese peoples and to create trouble in Southeast Asia so as to fish in troubled waters. This has led progressive world public opinion to point an accusing finger at them and denounce them as the main culprits that have caused and are causing instability in the region and jeopardizing world peace.

Did both Mr Zhao Ziyang and Mr Reagan forget that? Even if they deliberately omitted the evil deeds in their congratulatory letters marking the establishment of the piratical Uncle Sam-modern Great Han expansionist supercorporation, the righteous public in the two countries and the world progressives struggling for peace make it their duty to add them to their flowery letters to make them complete.

NATIONAL UNESCO COMMITTEE MEETS IN HANOI

OW031552 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 3 -- The Vietnamese National UNESCO Committee met here recently to review its activities in 1981 and to plan for this year.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, president, and other leading officials, of the committee, and representatives of concerned agencies.

In his report, Le Phuong, general secretary of the committee, spoke highly of the close cooperation between the committee and cultural, information, educational and scientific bodies on the one hand and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the other. This cooperation, he added, had practically contributed to national construction.

He said that Vietnamese delegations to regional and international meetings in 1981 not only contributed to common social advancement but also took part in the struggle against slander and sabotage by imperialism and international reaction, for the progressive objectives of UNESCO.

Presenting the draft plan for 1982 Le Phuong laid stress on promotion of cooperation with UNESCO.

U.S. SEEN USING ASEAN IN MOVES AGAINST INDOCHINA

BK031148 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Is Increasing Its Presence Among the ASEAN Countries"]

[Text] The Reagan administration, in implementing the policy of the U.S. return to Southeast Asia, has been closely colluding with the Beijing reactionaries to undermine the revolutions in Indochina, continuously disseminating propaganda about the so-called Soviet and Vietnamese expansionist threats to the Southeast Asian countries and simultaneously sending large quantities of weapons to the ASEAN countries to create tension in this region.

In 1979 and 1980, the United States sold weapons worth over \$6 million to Thailand. In 1980, it increased its direct military aid to Thailand from \$45 to \$80 million, providing tanks, artillery pieces, armoured vehicles, transport planes and ammunition to strengthen the Thai Armed Forces to enable them to cope with the so-called external threats and invasion.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Defense Department is intensifying its efforts to reopen U.S. military bases including the B-52 airbase and naval bases as well as weaponry depots on Thai soil. According to Western news agencies, more U.S. aircraft have been lately sighted using a number of airports in Thailand, while the number of U.S. military advisers and experts in this country is reported to have increased.

The U.S. weapons and military aid have encouraged the ASEAN countries to increase their military expenses above those for economic development. Western military observers calculated the total amount of money spent by the ASEAN countries for the development of their armed forces and military trainings in 1980 at over \$5,466 million, an increase of 46.5 percent compared with that in 1979. The flow of U.S. military aid the weapons to the ASEAN countries was primarily aimed at reactivating the U.S. military bases and opening new ones in these countries. Consequently, the ASEAN countries have been pushed to engage in the arms race, create instability in the region, and serve the U.S. strategy spearheaded at the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the revolutions in the three Indochinese nations.

The United States even wishes to enlist the ASEAN countries as its new colonies in order to eliminate the Chinese reactionary expansionists while hailing their role in serving the United States as its anti-revolutionary advanced column against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The United States hopes that the strengthening of ASEAN armed forces would enable them to control and annihilate the jungle bandits and Maoist armed insurgents, who are causing trouble in the region, as well as the faithful lackeys of the Beijing expansionists in Southeast Asia -- or at least, making them useless -- turn to serve the United States in fighting against national independent and democratic movements in this region, and create pressure and destroy the three Indochinese nations.

It should not be misunderstood that the United States will ensure security for the ASEAN countries because, in reality, the ASEAN countries have been used as a tool to start a proxy war of the United States.

VO NGUYEN GIAP SPEECH ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING

BK031210 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 2

[Summary of speech by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, at the 6-7 January Hanoi conference on vocational training for general education students]

[Text] Vocational training provided at schools is a basic issue of socialist education. We must develop a profound and clear understanding of this issue.

Karl Marx pointed out a long time ago: "Education will combine productive labor with education and physical education for all children reaching a certain age; this is not only a method for increasing social production but also the only method for creating versatile men." (Footnote: Karl Marx: "Das Kapital", Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, Book I, vol XI, p 230) Later on, V.I. Lenin also stressed: "It is impossible to visualize an ideal future society in which the education of the young generation is not combined with productive labor; unless teaching and education go together with productive labor and vice versa, we cannot reach a level comparable to the development of technology today and modern scientific knowledge." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," vol XI, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1974, p 605). Uncle Ho also talked about this issue on many occasions.

The report on experiences in vocational training which you have just heard clearly shows the positive impact of productive labor organized by general education schools on the shaping of the students' personalities. It not only helps the students to acquire more scientific and technical knowledge and feel more attached to society, but also encourages them to study technology, learn the meaning of productive labor and so forth. The fundamental issue is that along with the indoctrination of Marxism-Leninism, we must help the students develop a correct philosophy of life based on patriotism, love for socialism and the spirit of socialist collective mastery. At elementary and secondary general education schools, we must organize vocational training satisfactorily and combine education with productive labor at different levels, thereby turning these schools into local centers for introducing science and technology into agricultural production. Here, we can clearly see the lively relationship between education and productive labor as well as between schools and society; and the schools will play an important role in training local technical cadres and developing local agricultural technology.

Before the August revolution, students went to schools and took exams to become mandarins. Today the goal of education is to become new laboring people -- socialist laboring people who are equipped with cultural and technical knowledge, possess ideals, love the fatherland and socialism, and fully grasp the law of nature, the law of society, economic law and so forth in order to transform society and build it into a new society. This goal requires that we provide students with vocational training. We have yet to realize fully the importance of this issue; progress in this regard has been slow in recent years. Therefore, hundreds of thousands of students finishing elementary and secondary general education every year are not prepared for engaging in productive labor with ease. Even worse, many students see only one single path of advancement: Elementary general education, secondary general education and then higher education. When unable to make it, they feel that the education system does not meet the demands of society and the young generation, failing to realize that after finishing general education, the majority of students have to engage in productive labor.

In fraternal socialist countries, students finishing general education are distributed to meet the requirements of the national economy in accordance with their capabilities. Generally, a greater part of them go into productive labor or take up vocational training; and only a small part enter secondary vocational and higher education schools. (Footnote: The percentages of students who enter secondary general education after finishing elementary general education are as follows: 11.4 percent in the GDR; 13.9 percent in Czechoslovakia; 18 percent in Poland; 19 percent in Hungary; 27 percent in Bulgaria; and 30 percent in Vietnam. The great majority of the remaining students enter trade schools and secondary vocational schools). This situation is inevitable.

To promote vocational education in general schools correctly, we must teach various cultural subjects and basic sciences quite well, carry out general technical and labor training, and satisfactorily organize productive labor in various trades for students. At the same time, we must educate students in politics and revolutionary ethics even more satisfactorily so as to inculcate in them a love for study, professional activities, socialist ideals, and so forth. We must enforce vocational education with the means available in localities and should not ask for facilities which the national economy cannot yet afford. We must actively foster vocational education in the way described by Lenin as early as in 1920: "Immediately and to a possible extent" and "absolutely and immediately as required by the current extremely serious economic situation of the republic." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "On Youth," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1966, p 271)

Concerning those students who have left school, the party organizations, administrations and production establishments in the localities concerned must continue to give them vocational training and guide them into joining various trades and professions.

The schools must assist the localities in carrying out this task well. Vocational education is decided partly by students' aptitude, but mainly by the demands of society, especially the demands of localities, for workers in various sectors and trades, in specific periods of time, and so forth. In the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, vocational education always receives sufficient attention. Students in the last year of the basic general schools can already decide on their future professions. Local production establishments often take the initiative in helping the schools carry out vocational training by telling them how many workers they would need in the coming years, the professional standards these workers should have, and in which sectors and trades they would be needed.... Students regularly visit production establishments to observe, to work, to put their technical knowledge into practice, and so forth. Many students can go to work in these production establishments immediately upon their graduation.

In our country, I think that, under the leadership of the central authorities, each locality should take the initiative in arranging for general school students to join various professions and trades immediately after their graduation.

Vocational education can influence a man's whole life. For this reason, all teachers, men and women alike, and all responsible comrades at various party and administrative echelons and in various production establishments should pay the utmost attention to this matter. On the basis of the party's revolutionary and economic lines and the situation of the localities in all fields, we must apply appropriate measures to promote vocational education and to use vocational school graduates. In the immediate future, we must concentrate our efforts on developing agriculture. In our country, agriculture, forestry and fishery will continue to employ large numbers of laborers for a long time to come.

Only in this way can we meet the demand for comprehensive agricultural development and provide food for society, raw materials for the industrial sector and the production of export goods. We must satisfactorily implement the policy of rationally deploying our work forces according to the soil conditions, especially in the Central Highlands, the western mountain region in the north, the Mekong River Delta, and so forth. In the hilly and mountainous areas, we must coordinate agriculture with forestry. This is the key measure for restoring the fertility of hundreds of thousands of hectares of degraded land. Another direction which we can advance is toward the sea. Not every country in the world has a precious coastal area as ours does, but this area has not received the attention it deserves. An important field of production in which any locality can engage is handicraft and small industry. These two sectors turn out a very large volume of products highly essential for the daily life of the people in various localities and have great potential for export. The Vietnamese people are industrious and dexterous and have many sophisticated traditional trades the practice of which does not require much capital and depends on raw materials readily available in various localities. Therefore, we must vigorously engage in handicrafts and small industry.

Looking toward the more distant future, we should step up industrialization, the central task for the whole transitional period. For this reason, depending on the increasing demands of each industrial sector, it is necessary to guide students toward modern industry. Although this sector does not have a big demand for skilled workers in the immediate future, guiding students toward it is a very basic measure which also takes into account the need to prepare for expanding the contingent of skilled workers for key industries, such as energy, engineering, metallurgy, chemicals, mining industry, processing industry, and so forth. This is necessary to achieve national industrialization.

We must carry out these orientations without requiring special conditions and continually strive to create increasingly better conditions.

Most important of all is that the schools must have a correct understanding of the issue and a good organizational structure; and at the same time, the party committee echelons, the administration and production establishments are obliged to tackle the issue actively in accordance with their capabilities. Efforts must be made in the following spirit: The state, the people and the collectives must work together; and success is ensured with positive endeavors. We have gained encouraging initial experiences concerning this issue. The experiences of progressive models indicate that any school or locality can do this if activities are organized in accordance with the students' abilities, the school's capabilities and the local conditions.

While concentrating on agriculture, we must make the people, especially students and their parents, understand clearly that in order to carry out agricultural work satisfactorily, we need ever-improving cultural, scientific and technical knowledge. It is necessary to introduce scientific and technical innovations into agriculture intensively and promptly, and generate enthusiasm among the students regarding agricultural work and developing a desire to devote their knowledge and energy to agriculture and contributing to advancing our country's tropical agriculture with its great potentials to a modern level regarding both technology and management. At the same time, attention must be given to producing material wealth for society. This work, if satisfactorily organized and undertaken by millions of students and tens of thousands of teachers who have a certain cultural, scientific and technical level, will bring about incalculable benefits to the effect of improving first of all the quality of education, enhancing the love for labor and attachment to one's trade, creating additional material facilities and equipment for schools, enriching the wealth of society, and turning schools into cultural and technical centers at the grassroots level. We now have excellent work-and-study secondary general education schools. This is a direction for good development. By developing this type of school, Cuba has become noted for the production and export of oranges, lemons, pomelos and so forth.

In the cities, we must rely on handicraft and small industry establishments to provide vocational training for graduates from general education schools. Skilled and outstanding workers may be selected as their instructors. This is a basic task that can and must be done immediately by all localities while long-term programs are being formulated. We must see to it that our millions of students graduating from schools every year are professionally oriented and well prepared with regard to ideology and working skills; and that they are equipped with the necessary cultural and scientific knowledge to work enthusiastically after finishing general education. This important work requires that all the responsible comrades of the education sector as well as the leading comrades of all echelons and sectors uphold their sense of responsibility for the young generation and the future of the nation, and develop a great determination and a creative spirit. I hope that following this conference, the education and other sectors and all echelons in the various localities will enforce positive and practical measures to apply the Council of Minister's resolution on vocational training effectively so as to meet satisfactorily the very basic and pressing requirements of our work to train the young generation into new and comprehensively developed laboring people in support of the cause of national construction and defense.

DIRECTIVE ON EMULATION MOVEMENT ISSUED

BK040620 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers has just issued a directive on the organization of the socialist patriotism emulation movement to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan so as to pave the way for the fulfillment of the 5-year 1981-85 state plan.

The directive reads: In 1981, the first year of the third state 5-year plan -- the 1981-85 plan -- the socialist patriotism emulation movement of our entire people and armed forces continued to develop well. The organization of the emulation drive to score achievements to greet the fifth party congress has helped further promote the movement in many production installations. Although the progress we have made is not yet comprehensive and uniform, it has led to good results and is stimulating the emulation movement to implement the 1982 state plan. It will also stimulate the emulation drive to carry out the resolution of the forthcoming fifth party congress. Thoroughly grasping and implementing the fifth party congress resolution, the resolution of the fourth-term party Central Committee's 11th plenum and the party Central Committee Secretariat's directives, all sectors and echelons should in 1982 better organize and lead the socialist patriotism emulation movement and aim it at the following tasks and objectives:

Motivate the entire people and armed forces to strenuously uphold the spirit of collective mastery and the spirit of self-reliance in their emulation to overcome all difficulties; effectively utilize the available land, work forces, capital agricultural developments; accelerate the production of consumer and export goods, establish a new order on the distribution-circulation front and, on this basis, stabilize and further improve the people's living conditions; continue to build material-technical bases for socialism; ensure the meeting of needs for national defense and security and the safeguarding of the fatherland and the better maintaining of public order and security. In order to implement the above general tasks and objectives, we should direct the emulation movement to satisfactorily implement the following major issues:

1. Promote self-reliance in stepping up production and construction; do our best to meet the needs in grain and food and make increasingly greater contributions to the state; do not rely on higher levels and foreign countries; devise measures to secure import substitutes; further seek to meet needs on items of which the central level is in short supply; use to the full the available work force, land and material-technical bases; implement the mottoes "the state and the people work together" and "the central level and the localities work together" in promoting economic construction and public health, cultural and educational services.
2. Economize in the use of energy, material supplies, raw materials and expenditures so their use will be about 10 percent below the plans and budgets set by the state. Each sector, echelon and production installation must strive to set specific plans on reduced material consumption and practice thrift in accordance with the spirit of the Council of Ministers' resolution on strict thrift practice and put an end to all waste, lavishness and formal practices.
3. Satisfactorily perform the distribution-circulation tasks; strictly manage goods, funds, income and market prices; secure concentrated commodity funds for purchase of agricultural products and secure funds from sales of goods at standardized and nonstandardized prices to cadres, workers and civil servants; accelerate export and import; improve, expand and strictly control the activities of the socialist trade system.
4. Satisfactorily perform the tasks concerning national defense, public security and internationalist obligations; build a powerful people's army which stands combat-ready for national defense and for the discharge of internationalist obligations; build an upright, stable and powerful people's public security force; promote the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security; firmly maintain political security and public order and security; counter the enemy's sabotage activities; combat negative manifestations in economic activities and social life.

The following are specific requirements for assessing and controlling the contributions and emulation achievement:

1. Increase labor productivity, keep the output and quality of products up and the prices down; prevent and eliminate the situation in which loss, waste and damage are involved.
2. Attain final results; conduct business in such a way as to amass profits and ensure accumulation for the state while improving the collectives' well-being and increasing the laborers' incomes; reduce native manifestations sharply.
3. Deliver grain and food and other products under obligation to the state satisfactorily and in accordance with the quality specified; satisfactorily implement the regulations providing for financial management and the control of currencies and prices.
4. Develop, consolidate and improve socialist production relations; reorganize and streamline the administrative apparatus; switch all qualified service agencies to the system of conducting business with profit-and-loss accounting.
5. Apply advanced technology broadly, develop technical innovations, organize production and manpower and use the labor forces and equipment of factories to full capacity.

The People's Armed Forces must step up the "determined to win over the aggressors for national defense" emulation movement, implement the five objectives of the campaign to "develop the fine nature and improve the fighting strength" of the People's Army and pay attention to enhancing the cadres' responsibility and improving the soldiers' material and moral life.

The People's Security Forces must emulate in carrying out satisfactorily the four basic tasks that have been laid down by the sector, ensuring that they can defeat the enemy under all circumstances.

While directing the emulation movement, it is necessary for all sectors, echelons and mass organizations to go by the general objectives and requirements noted above in order to determine the specific objectives for the emulation movement in their own sectors or circles.

The key measures necessary for the organization of the 1982 emulation movement are:

1. The chiefs of all sectors and echelons should promptly discuss with mass organizations plans to unify the organization of the emulation movement for 1982 and for the first quarter; satisfactorily conclude the review of the implementation of the 1981 emulation agreements; conduct a general review of the achievements and report them to the party congress; organize the signing of 1982 emulation agreements from the grassroots-level units upward; organize the signing of emulation agreements between our workers and cadres and all specialists of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries who assist us at worksites and enterprises.
2. Pay attention to forming, improving and increasing good management models from among units, directors, managers, foremen, and cadres.
3. Pay attention to reviewing the experience gained in exerting leadership and organizing emulation movements, especially in reviewing and increasing advanced models;

Organize and follow up the implementation of emulation agreements; carry out procedures and policies on commending and awarding outstanding emulators; help coordinate activities between the administration and mass organizations and coordinate the activities of emulation committees and those of other committees of the party at all echelons.

4. Promote the formulation of projects for organizing emulation councils at all echelons to be headed by unit chiefs and improve the organizations specializing in commendations and awards for all sectors and echelons.

The party Central Committee emulation department should coordinate with the Ministry of Labor in establishing professional criteria for cadres specializing in commendations and awards. Promote the formulation of a new state system concerning the emulation titles and forms of awards. In the immediate future, all sectors, localities and establishments should carefully select the number of participants to be awarded the emulation titles for 1981, with attention given to the norm for productive labor, the norm for the practice of thrift, the norm for the fulfillment of the grain obligation and the norm for the organization of a good life. Material awards for emulation title holders in various establishments can be diversified according to the size of their bonus funds and should not be restricted to the old scale.

5. Expand information and propaganda activities on emulation. The press, radio and television stations and wired radio networks should devote a larger part of their reporting and widely disseminate in a persuasive manner the news on emulation in general and the introduction of outstanding individuals and collectives in the emulation movement. Criticize correctly and promptly all manifestations of formalism in emulation activities and eliminate all acts of dishonesty and exaggeration in assessing emulation achievements.

6. Along with discharging the above tasks, we should particularly promote the working out of projects and conditions for the convening, at the appropriate time, of the fifth nationwide congress of heroes and outstanding emulators.

To implement directive No 91-CT/TU of the party Central Committee and this directive satisfactorily, the chairman of the Council of Ministers requests the chiefs of all sectors and echelons -- especially the comrade ministers, directors general, and chairmen of the people's committees of all provinces and of municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central government -- to consider that organizing and directing the emulation movement is an important part of the socialist state's economic work. The administration at all levels must coordinate with various mass organizations in carrying out this task, instead of letting them do it by themselves. In the immediate future it is necessary to work out plans to disseminate this directive immediately to the grassroots level. The party Central Committee emulation department should direct and supervise the implementation of this directive.

PEOPLE'S COURT HOLDS CONFERENCE IN HANOI

BK031118 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] From 8 to 11 February the people's court sector held a conference in Hanoi to review its work in 1981 and to set forth its orientation and tasks for 1982. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

Last year the people's court sector made extensive efforts and achieved new progress in holding trials, handing down sentences, developing and consolidating its organization, and studying legislation and contributing to its development. New progress and achievements were also scored in the trying of criminal cases. This has ensured that punishment is meted out to the right criminal and in accordance with the law, thus contributing satisfactorily to the maintenance of political and economic security and social order and safety. Last year various people's courts in Hanoi municipality, Ho Chi Minh City and Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Dong Hap, Quang Nam-Danang and Thuan Hai Provinces promptly tried a number of cases involving the storage and circulation of books and publications on reactionary and decadent culture. This speedy trials have positively helped localities to wipe out reactionary publications thereby opposing the enemy's psychological warfare activities.

Along with the success in adjudicating criminal cases, good results were achieved in settling litigations concerning marriage and family matters and other civil cases, thus actively contributing to resolving complaints among the people promptly. These courts paid much attention to the aspects of education and reconciliation; took the initiative in consulting the opinions of the masses and sought coordination from mass organizations, especially the Women's Union; and devoted much time and effort to explaining the law and policies to the persons concerned. Thanks to this, last year the sector reconciled and reunited 946 couples filing for divorce; and reconciled 1,690 cases of civil litigation.

Thanks to the increasing effective coordination between the people's court sector with the people's organ of control and the public security force in opposing crimes, many important cases relating to political security and social order and safety have been satisfactorily settled. Tasks concerning building and consolidating the people's court sector have been changed and developed. Following the adoption of the new law on the organization of the people's court by the National Assembly, judges of all courts ranging from the People's Supreme Court to people's courts at district and village levels have been reappointed in accordance with the new law. The number of young judges appointed systematically accounts for 40 percent. The sector has expelled and transferred a number of disqualified or incapable judges, thus helping courts of various levels to perfect their system of organization gradually in accordance with their functions.

In 1982 the people's court sector must strive to promote understanding of the new situation and tasks among its cadres and personnel satisfactorily, overcome its shortcomings and weaknesses, and strengthen tasks concerning adjudication of criminal and civil cases in order to contribute satisfactorily to maintaining political and economic security and social order and safety.

The sector must continue to implement the law on organization of the people's court, perfect and consolidate organs of the People's Supreme Court, and coordinate with the Ministry of Justice the building and consolidating of the local people's court system in order to accelerate the implementation of the new adjudicative power. It must also improve and develop the effectiveness of the court system and organization and help court cadres and personnel to enhance their responsibility, capability and efficiency in carrying out their work. It must increase coordination with various control, interior, investigative and justice sectors in developing the joint strength of the dictatorship of the proletarian system in preventing and opposing crimes.

To ensure satisfactory achievements in these requirements, the sector is strengthening and improving tasks concerning the inspection and supervision of adjudication, including tasks concerning drafting reports, presenting statistics, collecting information and accelerating the settlement of complaints lodged by the people at various courts.

The sector is also positively contributing to formulating the draft statute on standard operating procedures for judges and the people's jurors, the criminal code and code of criminal procedures.

Addressing the conferees, Pham Hung, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers commended the people's court sector for its new and outstanding achievements scored in all spheres of its activities. In 1981, the people's courts of various levels promptly and scrupulously tried many important cases which in effect contributed effectively to the maintenance of political security and social order and safety, and the struggle to oppose negative phenomena and the prevention of crimes in the political, economic and social life. Criminals who committed severe crimes were severely sentenced and dully punished before the public. This has positively served as a warning to other criminals and bad elements.

Comrade Pham Hung urged comrades and personnel of the court sector to make more efforts in overcoming shortcomings and weaknesses in order to contribute to stopping negative phenomena and satisfying the people's wishes.

Pham Hung said: In the light of the resolutions of the eleventh VCP Central Committee plenum, and on the basis of firmly grasping the dictatorship of the proletariat, developing the worker's right to collective mastery, studying and understanding the party and state's economic, social, defense and security tasks, the people's court sector must strive to forge a unity of viewpoints and actions among its organs and build a genuine and firm network. It must closely coordinate with various organizations of the people's organ of control, the people's public security force and other related sectors in applying the adjudicative method correctly. In criminal cases, efforts must be made to ensure that the trial is conducted against the right offender, punishment is meted out on criminals correctly and promptly and in accordance with the law, and that effective measures are taken to oppose crimes against the revolution and other criminal crimes. In civil cases, trials must be conducted promptly and in accordance with rational policy and law in order to protect the socialist legal system, lives, properties and legitimate interests of the people, thereby contributing positively to building socialism triumphantly and defending the socialist fatherland firmly.

At this conference, the people's court of Long An Province received a rotating emulative banner awarded by the Council of Ministers for its achievements in 1981.

SON LA CONGRATULATED FOR MEETING GRAIN PLAN

BK040614 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] On 2 March the chairman of the Council of Ministers sent a message praising the people and cadres of Son La Province for having by 25 January 1982 satisfactorily fulfilled the grain obligation quota for 1981, thus leading all the northern mountainous provinces.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers heartily commended the people and cadres of Son La Province for having upholding the revolutionary tradition, striving to overcome difficulties, stepping up production and satisfactorily fulfilling the 1981 grain obligation to the state, thus meeting local demand and making an active contribution to the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland. The chairman expressed the hope that the people and cadres of Son La Province will develop the achievements already scored and further step up the production of both rice and subsidiary food crops.

At the same time they should encourage the people of all nationalities in the province to practice thrift in consumption and set aside more grain to sell to the state in order to fulfill or overfulfill the grain procurement quota assigned by the central government to the province and make an active contribution to meeting the general grain demand of the north in the spirit of Political Bureau Resolution No 120 dated 21 October 1981.

On this occasion, the chairman of the Council of Ministers called on the cadres and people of all nationalities in other mountainous provinces to uphold the revolutionary tradition, intensively step up the production of both rice and subsidiary food crops, practice thrift in consumption and enthusiastically make their best efforts to fulfill their grain obligation to the state with the aim of meeting the demand for grain of all strata of the local people so that they will not have to depend on grain brought in from afar by the central government.

PROVINCES SEND 22,000 TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

BK031303 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 p 1

[Summary] "From mid-December 1981 to early February 1982, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Dong Nai, Song Be and other provinces sent more than 22,000 people (including more than 9,700 laborers) to build new economic zones. Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh and Thai Binh Provinces sent reinforcements -- more than 5,000 people (including 2,690 laborers) -- to the rubber planting area in Song Be Province. Dong Nai and Song Be Provinces dispatched 11,500 people (including 4,500 laborers) to local rubber planting areas. On their part, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghe Tinh Provinces sent 3,950 more people (including 1,600 laborers) to build new economic zones in the Central Highlands."

Learning from past experiences, various localities have organized the recent phases of labor and population redistribution more carefully. In Thanh Hoa Province, party and administrative committees at all levels guided various sectors and localities in creating favorable conditions for people to depart on schedule.

Minh Hai and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces pledged to cooperate with each other to implement the labor and population redistribution policy of the party and the state satisfactorily.

"Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh Provinces are preparing to send 18,000 people (including 8,000 laborers) and 12,000 people (including 5,000 laborers), respectively, to participate in economic and cultural development in the Central Highlands."

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES BURUNDIAN AMBASSADOR

OW031554 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 3 -- Burundian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Gahungu Sylvere today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

The Vietnamese leader had a cordial conversation with the Burundian ambassador.

MOKHTAR AGREES WITH THAI PROPOSAL ON KAMPUCHEA

BK031311 Hong Kong AFP in English 0517 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Mar (AFP) -- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should heed a proposal by Thailand's National Security Council that ASEAN adopt a "hands-off" policy on the Kampuchean problem, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said.

"ASEAN should consider and seriously heed such a proposal because it came from Thailand, which is in the forefront bordering with Kampuchea," he said last night.

The secretary general of the Thai National Security Council, Prasong Sunsiri, was reported to have made the proposal, saying that if no progress had been achieved in the settlement of the Kampuchean problem, ASEAN had better leave it out temporarily.

Meanwhile, in an interview published today by the daily PIKIRAN RAKYAT, Mr Mokhtar said China would continue to support anti-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia so that Beijing would always be reckoned with in seeking a solution of the problem. "It is not impossible that the Soviet Union will carry out a 'gun boat' diplomacy due to China's close relations with the United States," he was quoted as saying.

SUBROTO SAYS OPEN PRICES WILL BE OBSERVED

BK031355 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1305 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Jakarta, 3 Mar (ANTARA) -- Indonesia continues to abide by the decisions concerning prices taken by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at its ordinary meeting in Abu Dhabi in December 1981 although some of the organization's member countries recently lowered their prices. This was stated by Mines and Energy Minister Subroto to newsmen here Wednesday [3 March] morning in reply to newsmen's questions about Indonesia's position amidst reports that certain other OPEC member countries had begun selling oil at prices a few dollars lower than the U.S.\$34 per barrel they had agreed on at Abu Dhabi.

About reported efforts by some OPEC member countries to convene an extraordinary meeting before the scheduled OPEC ordinary meeting in Quito in May, Subroto said the desire to hold such a special session had obviously arisen because there were some urgent problems requiring a quick solution. But such an extraordinary meeting must have a fair chance of resulting in a consensus and therefore prior consultations were currently in progress. Failure to reach a consensus at the proposed emergency meeting would only have a harmful effect on OPEC, Subroto said.

The main problem OPEC was now worried about, he said, was the current world recession.

OPEC, however, had during the past 20 years faced various troubles while remaining solidly united. OPEC member countries were well aware that it was unity that made their organization a formidable force.

Subroto, a former OPEC president, emphasized OPEC is not a cartel and pointed out its member countries were free to lower or raise their oil prices as they deemed fit. The price level decided at OPEC meetings were based on "gentlemen's agreements," he said.

MALAYSIAPREMIER TO ATTEND ISLAMIC PEACE COMMITTEE MEETING

BK021530 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is to attend the eight-nation peace committee meeting in Jidda to renew efforts to end the Iran-Iraq conflict. He is scheduled to arrive in Jidda on Friday [5 March] on the last leg of his visit to the Gulf states. This is the first time that Malaysia would be represented at the peace committee meeting by the prime minister. At the first and second meetings in February and April last year, Malaysia was represented by its foreign minister.

A Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry] spokesman said the Jidda meeting would take stock of the latest situation and possibly come out with a suitable undertaking to end the 19-month conflict.

Our correspondent (Zahari Sa'ad) said considering that other initiatives by the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement had not made much of a breakthrough, it appeared that efforts by the Islamic peace committee now remained the most appropriate forum for the settlement of the dispute. At its two previous meetings, the committee had made several concrete proposals. Iran and Iraq had submitted their responses and made suggestions to the committee's proposals.

MAHATHIR ENDS UAE VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT ON TIN

BK031255 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says Malaysia's decision to find alternative means of marketing tin is to free producers from the manipulation of the present market forces. To continue with the present marketing system would be tantamount to leaving the fate of producers in the hands of those who have their own interests and for making profits. That is why Malaysia has proposed the formation of a tin producers association and to find other forms of marketing the product. The prime minister was speaking to newsmen in Abu Dhabi today.

He said steps would be taken to sell tin directly to consumers, but this would not be done to countries which purchase the metal for stockpile purposes with the aim of depressing the markets. The prime minister said even if half of the world's tin was marketed in an orderly manner, it would benefit both producers and consumers. Malaysia and Thailand, he pointed out, were now producing half of the world output. He also said it was not the requirement that all producer nations should become members of the proposed tin producers association. The prime minister went on to touch on Malaysia's decision to reduce tin production by 25 percent of the 10,000 tons from next year. He said the aim was to reduce the nation's dependence on tin as a source of revenue. Earnings could come when the gas fields came on stream. There was also a possibility that more revenue would come from such metals as copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc. Huge deposits of these metals had been found in Pahang and Trengganu.

Our correspondent, (Zahari Sa'ad), says Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir is scheduled to leave Abu Dhabi for Oman this afternoon. He has already visited Bahrain. From Oman, the prime minister goes on to Jidda.

A joint statement issued in Abu Dhabi at the end of the prime minister's visit to the United Arab Emirates [UAE] said both the countries had agreed to activate the work of the Malaysia-UAE joint commission. The committee would meet at the earliest possible date.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir hoped that the Abu Dhabi fund would continue to participate in financing a number of projects under the fourth Malaysia plan. Malaysia had also proposed to establish an Islamic university. The prime minister said the president of UAE had expressed support for the setting up of the higher institution of learning.

PRIME MINISTER VISITS ARABIAN PENINSULA STATES

For local radio and press agency reports on the visit to Bahrain and other Arabian Peninsula states by Malaysian Prime Minister Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, see the Arabian Peninsula section of the 2 March Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. SALE OF STOCKPILED TIN

BK031225 Hong Kong AFP in English 1113 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 3 Mar (AFP) -- Malaysia today again criticised the United States for causing "disruption of an already weak tin market" by continued sales of stockpiled tin. The minister for primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong, said that tin prices had in the last few days tumbled to the floor level of the International Tin Agreement (ITA) buffer stock floor level price range. Malaysia, as the leading tin producer, had been badly hit by this low price trend, and a large number of gravel pump mines in the country "would suffer heavy losses," he said.

Datuk Paul Leong told a press conference that repeated assurances by the United States that GSA tin disposals would be carried out so as not to disrupt the market "have proved to be hollow." With a surplus of tin amounting to well over 20,000 tonnes already on the world market, the GSA had sold over 8,000 tonnes, of which 5,355 tonnes were disposed of in 1 and 1/2 months till the end of January this year. Another 22,000 tonnes were earmarked for sale under the current disposal scheme, he said.

Malaysia, together with Indonesia and Thailand, the other two ASEAN tin producers, have protested to the United States several times against the stockpile disposal, jointly after their ministerial level meetings and through diplomatic channels. The three countries, which account for 65 percent of world tin production, are meeting here again in early May to consider proposals for formation of an association of tin producing nations and for joint marketing of the commodity aimed at protecting producers' interests.

Datuk Paul Leong said that a special session of the International Tin Council would be held in London next month to consider measures to check the decline in prices. The council was expected to call for the contributions from member countries for buffer stock buying operations. He said that buffer stock buying alone would not be sufficient to remedy the situation. The council was therefore expected also to consider export control measures "to ensure remunerative prices for the producers," he said.

The minister said Malaysia was now monitoring the situation and watching the response of major consumer nations towards joining the sixth international agreement, finalised after protracted negotiations in Geneva. He doubted whether the agreement would come into force from July 1, as scheduled, because of a noticeable "lack of political will" on the part of the major consumers.

The meeting of the ASEAN tin producing countries in May would consider "steps to safeguard our legitimate interests" in light of the existing situation. Datuk Paul Leong reiterated that it was not the intention of the tin producing nations to resort to a "cartel" type of operation. "On the contrary, we will continue to fully meet all the supply requirements of tin consumers. What we seek are fair and remunerative tin prices reflecting costs of production and the depletable nature of tin as an economic resource," he said.

Datuk Paul Leong, who is leaving for India tomorrow mainly to negotiate the long-term sale of refined palm oil, said that he would urge India to ratify the Sixth ITA and the international rubber agreement.

TRADE, LABOR RELATIONS WITH LIBYA TO BE EXPANDED

HK270101 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Libya is expanding its trade and labor relations with the Philippines. During a call at Malacanang, Libyan Ambassador Mustafa Dreiza told President Marcos that Libya intends to get more workers from the Philippines and to buy more Philippine products. He said 4 construction projects in Libya will require the services of 1,800 Filipino workers, to swell the number of 20,000 Filipinos already in Libya. Later, Ambassador Dreiza told newsmen that Libyan officials were very pleased over the growing trade ties with the Philippines.

REGIONAL LABOR CENTER TO BE LOCATED IN JIDDA

HK220225 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] The Philippines is expecting millions of jobs for Filipino skilled workers in the Middle Eastern countries in the next 5 years. It will also earn billions of pesos for the government in the form of export and tax revenues. Already 200,000 Filipino overseas workers are employed in Arab countries as service and construction laborers. The government also earns annually 3.2 billion pesos in the form of workers' remittances. A total of 500 million pesos was earned in exports to the Middle East countries. Now Philippine companies have been awarded contracts worth more than 6 billion pesos. These job contracts will provide more jobs for Filipino laborers and will increase for the next 5 years.

Meanwhile the Philippines is setting up a regional labor center in Saudi Arabia. The regional labor center, based in Jidda, will support the needs of more than 200,000 Filipino overseas workers in the Middle East region. It will also cover other Arab countries, including Iran, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Jordan and North Yemen. President Marcos has already released funds for the operation of the regional labor center to assure workers of the government's interest in their welfare. The center will be headed by Employment Services Director (Jonathan de la Cruz) and seven other labor officials. The center is a step forward in the development of more job opportunities for Filipino skilled workers.

COMMUNIST LEADER CLARIFIES STAND ON KIDNAPPINGS

OWO21930 Hong Kong AFP in English 1540 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Manila, 2 Mar (AFP) -- Imprisoned Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) Jose Maria Sison, has spelled out his party's policies on kidnapping and denied that they could have had anything to do with the recent kidnapping of sportsman Tomas Manotoc.

In a letter to his lawyer Juan David, Mr Sison said the CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA), "does not in principle kidnap anyone for any kind of ransom and in fact has never done so" in its 13-year existence. Mr Sison, who was arrested in 1977, said the NPA "arrests only the enemies of the people and other public wrongdoers in accordance with revolutionary law and justice." He added that it was a "firm policy" of the NPA not to make arrests in the Manila region "before reaching the stage of [word indistinct] strategic offensive in the war, a stage which is still relatively far away."

The NPA classifies its status in guerrilla war as still being in the "strategic defensive." He said he believed Mr Manotoc was kidnapped last December 29 by men only "pretending to be members of the NPA."

Mr Sison said he believed Mr Manotoc was "kidnapped and released by the agents of a powerful entity who had been harrassed by a family problem of no mean proportion and who has had the bad habit of trying to make the CPP and NPA his scapegoats whenever he is in a terrible fix." He noted that the area where Mr Manotoc was reportedly rescued by military operatives was not an NPA area but is one of the training grounds of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in nearby Rizal Province.

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